





# THE OBSERVER.

Paris:

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1826.

POLITICAL. Perhaps the occasion has never occurred, nor can such a combination of circumstances be soon again expected, as that which now calls upon the citizens of this County to exercise so extensively, their highest privilege, the right of choosing their own rulers and of deciding to whom they will entrust that legislative power which may deeply affect their property, their liberty and even their lives. The gubernatorial chair is to be filled anew, a vacancy in our representation to Congress is to be supplied for the next three years, senators for the State legislature and representatives from the various towns, who are themselves to be the electors of a senator to Congress, are all to be chosen at the approaching election. The magnitude and importance of the duties they are called upon to discharge, and the lasting consequences that may result from the manner in which the right of suffrage exercised, will it is hoped be sufficient to awaken the attention of our fellow citizens, and to lead them to select for high and important stations, men who will do honor to their choice, and best consult their interests and welfare. That a man possesses talents and honest intentions, will afford little satisfaction to us, if his political sentiments are such as to lead him to support measures pernicious to our rights and best interests. We cannot bestow our unhesitating confidence on one, whatever may be his mental endowments and good faith, who shall have imbibed sentiments subversive of the fundamental principles of our political institutions, or who is governed by motives of selfish policy or temporary expediency. The times of violent party excitement having in a measure gone by, it is believed that the characters of men and measures, may be discussed with something of that coolness and impartiality, so essentially requisite to the formation of correct opinions. But though party views merely as such, may be laid aside, there are nevertheless certain fundamental principles which should never be lost sight of. Events have transpired which should never be forgotten, and from which valuable lessons of political experience may be derived. To preserve inviolate the rights of individuals—to guard against the encroachments of power under whatever form it may present itself—to distrust all measures however specious their apparent utility, which tend to corrupt the original purity and simplicity of our institutions is the duty and should be the endeavor of all. For this purpose men should be selected for public office who will be, not the agents of a party, but the servants of the people; who will judge of measures as they regard the good of the whole, not as they may affect themselves, or the party to which they may consider themselves as exclusively belonging. As for ourselves in our editorial capacity we belong to no party but the people's party. The columns of our paper, as hitherto will be open to all who address themselves to the public with dignity and moderation. That we have our own particular political views and sentiments we do not mean to deny, but these shall never so influence our conduct, as to lead us to attempt to stifle or prevent the temperate discussion of the character of public men or measures. Too humble to lead others we are still too independent to be led by them, and claiming for ourselves but the privilege we grant to others of entertaining and expressing our own opinions, we shall endeavor to conduct ourselves in political as in other matters faithfully and impartially.

We are indebted for the notice of Mr. JEFFERSON, which appears in to-day's paper, to the kindness of the same correspondent who last week furnished us with a notice of Mr. ADAMS. It will require no recommendation of ours, to call the attention of our readers to subjects such as these. The interest felt by all in whatever relates to such men, would have secured to these notices an attentive perusal, even if they had not been, of themselves so well deserving

of it. The length of the piece in to-day's paper, will necessarily exclude some other matters, but we trust none which could have been so gratifying to our readers.

## Communications.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

A second time I comply with your request to notice an event afflicting to the country and interesting to every man of feeling and reflection. When performing the painful task of recording the death of Mr. ADAMS, we were far from anticipating the new sorrow which awaited the American people; yet we now know that Mr. JEFFERSON too has been removed from the scene of human glory to the seat, as we trust, of his eternal reward. The spirits of the two compatriots and friends ascended together, on the day of that national festival which they, principally, contributed to place first on the calendar of jubilees.

JEFFERSON was a man who has erected a thousand imperishable monuments to his fame. It is not necessary to toll bells and fire minute guns to show our sense of his greatness, nor to march with scarfs upon the arm to the solemn music of the muffled drum to rouse our sympathies. Reason looks with deeper scorn than usual on such idle parade, and pointing to the institutions which adorn our country and the facts which appear on its history, she commands us to go to that massive and splendid pile, and there to meditate and mourn the loss we have sustained. She tells us too, that, when the wise and good are removed from the scene of their labors and usefulness, a manly firmness, unrelaxed by the weakness of humanity, will revive the departed friend, as to intellectual existence, in the image it preserves of his moral qualities.

Instead of those expressions and imitations of passion we see sometimes displayed, let us render the better homage to the memory of JEFFERSON, and turn from the painful consideration of his death to trace in his opinions and his acts the features of his life.

Beginning at an early period, we find the light of his mind dawning upon the world, in the same manner in which superior usefulness usually commences, that is, by the display of taste, of literature, and science. These are properties, without which the public man in elevated stations can seldom shine.

His "Notes on Virginia," a work written in 1785, has been since much celebrated. Perhaps its intrinsic worth has been overrated, but it is nevertheless a useful and, in many parts, an elegant production, evincing much scientific, political, and general knowledge.

Two passages in it have been commented upon with great severity of criticism, and have much injured the reputation of the author. The criticism has been, in part, just, but the consequence has been pressed with too much force, even with the aim to pierce the shield of rectitude of motive, which always reflected its polished lustre before the breast of this great philanthropist and philosopher.

The one passage, above referred to, relates to religion, the other to our national policy in regard to manufactures. He has used this indiscreet, and, if considered without reference to the context, profane expression—"But it does me no injury for my neighbor to say there are twenty Gods or no God. It neither picks my pocket nor breaks my leg." It is to be regretted that so light and apparently trifling a remark, should have fallen from such a pen, but there is no candid and fair man who will not look for the meaning of that remark beyond any rules of narrow interpretation to the very centre, if possible, of the author's mind; for we will not willingly agree that such a mind could have been arrayed against religion.—The writer, a bold and independent censor of the aristocratic and oppressive character of the constitution and laws under which his native State has always been governed, found among those laws, one which imposed the severest penalties on each of those "who denies the being of a God or the Trinity, or asserts there are more Gods than one." He would, I presume, have denounced any such person, saving as to what relates to the Trinity, a mad man, but he wished simply to show that "the legitimate powers of governments extend to such acts only as are injurious to others," and that there was no direct injury properly cognizable by law in the profession of opinions most revolting to our understandings or to an orthodox faith. He, in short, believed that under a system of perfect toleration in religion, the reason of man would enlighten his mind, while a system of coercion would fetter it and make it subject, not pious or moral, but merely hypocritical. The propriety of his views may be judged of by others. It is only our purpose to state what they were. I could refer to many testimonials of his respect for the Christian religion, and I should do it with pleasure, because I think those Christians injure the cause most interesting of all, who rashly impute infidelity and opposition to men whose opinions act with great force on others, but that I believe what has been said to be sufficient for my purpose. In short, the objections to his

remark have been most vociferously urged by those who had not sought to appreciate its purport or who could not understand its object. I mean by those, who although members of a party, ought not to be considered as the representatives either of its intelligence or its virtues, but who constituted, to allude to a regulation in the French revolution, a petty and miserable Canton in a more gifted and better Commune. An honest man of any party will never wantonly sacrifice a fair reputation even to his own most worthy ambition.

The other passage in the "Notes," which has drawn much censure upon their author, betrayed a want of foresight with which he was not often chargeable. It is this, "that the workshops of Europe are the most proper to furnish the supplies of manufactures to the United States." Now let us not look to the strictures of prejudiced and malignant critics for the views of the author of that sentence, but direct our candor to its proper object—his actual meaning. He saw before him a wide expanded country, blessed with a variety of climates, a fertile soil, and innumerable products of the vegetable world, and many invaluable resources of raw materials in the mineral kingdom. As a philosopher and politician he delighted in agriculture, and he believed that to encourage it was the principal interest of his fellow citizens. "Those," said he, "who labor in the earth are the chosen people of God, if ever he had a chosen people, whose breasts he has made the peculiar deposit for substantial and genuine virtue." Is it not true that the husbandmen are the best corps of supporters and defenders of every republic? All admit it: then why impale him who has but proclaimed the truth? Yet he spoke only in reference to the existing state of things. Afterwards, when he found France and England converted into two nations of picaroons, and destroying, by iniquitous decrees and orders in council, that commerce necessary to sustain our agriculture, he admitted that to preserve our independence we must twirl the distaff and ply the shuttle, as well as turn the furrow, and wield the forest-clearing axe.

Pardon me if I dwell still longer on the "Notes on Virginia." JEFFERSON in this work was no time-serving, speech-making minion of a party. He wrote and he thought for all times and for his country. As in others, the glowing mind of the writer sometimes emitted a dangerous flame, but it was a flame caught from the sun, preserved in the temple of liberty, and snatched away only to cherish and to enlighten.

I have never read without infinite delight his able refutation of Buffon and Raynal, who had imbibed the prejudice, the former, that in America the brute animal, and the latter, that the human animal was inferior to the European. A more dignified and triumphant refutation of a pernicious error was never achieved. Do not fear that on this tempting theme I will trespass on your patience either by attempting to illustrate the ability of the author of the "Notes," or by the additional proofs which have been presented since his work was published. The former object needs no extrinsic support, and the reputation of writers and speakers, inventors and artists, since his time, is more honored by examining the history of authorship and oratory—of our steam boats—our new and valuable machines and performances, than by the loose comments and statements which might be made on a sudden call and a hasty survey. In the "Notes," I advert to the author as the first great vindicator of the capacity and the effectual demonstrator of the actual contents of physical and moral power in this new world, and for this he deserves that we should pay to him our most cordial homage of thanks and praise.

Again: he is entitled to the commendation of having advanced the genuine principles of liberty, in his own State, against prejudices, such as now run in the veins of such men as Randolph and Archer, in favor of a fair and equal right of suffrage, founded on personal interests. In short, show this people the instance in which JEFFERSON has betrayed a want of a general prevailing love of the best objects of republics, and then you may condemn him; but this cannot be done. It is true that he seemed to have been, at one period, a proscriptive and persecuting officer of the government, but allow me to ask you to consider that question presently.

With these remarks I will leave the "Notes on Virginia" to the more ample range of comment and the more particular consideration of the professional reviewer, hoping that his conscience may be fairly discharged in the performance of a duty over which the illustrious dead will watch with a vision free from human obscurity, and act with a judgment unshackled by mortal frailty. He who condemns such men as JEFFERSON unjustly, is the enemy of man, and must answer to heaven for such high scandal. He commits treason, not according to the British Statutes, or British common law, as a "scandalum magnatum," as the sentence on a king or the condemnation, by a mob, of an ennobled villain, but according to the law of nature which sanctifies claims on the veneration of a wise and good com-

munity, and protects the estate in public confidence which belongs to him who acts for the good of mankind, in strict obedience to the laws of God.

Mr. JEFFERSON was inducted into his presidency over the United States, near the commencement of the present century, in the year 1801. It was a period of such excitement that not only parties acted in mass with a violence similar to that of a civil war, but individuals of the different political sects stood in array, in the most menacing attitude, against each other. In the electioneering struggle the passions of men had glowed with the most baleful fires. It is the characteristic of party spirit that it works its effects by the means of sympathy, and uses the agency of malignant arts and natural prejudices to excite in men the deepest tone of feeling. Hence the election of JEFFERSON was deemed the triumph of party over an enemy; and not, as such an election should be considered, as the calm and deliberate judgment of the community on a national concern, to be rendered with impartiality and submitted to with deference. Neither party would either offer or accept the olive branch. The exultation of victory, the mortification of defeat, the exasperation of conflict, vengeance, and defiance, and reproach were every where seen and heard. In this dilemma JEFFERSON, with others, perhaps, still feeling the pain of the blows he had received from many active and vigorous assailants, used his success with a bold severity, and exacted from his foes the penalty of retirement. He swept them generally from office and placed there in their stead those who rallied round the banner he had raised.—The policy of this strong measure has been the subject of the severest strictures. Its correctness or its unsoundness must, like every similar question, be decided by great first principles, in connection with all the concomitant circumstances. As a general rule, however, it is evidently true, that the nation ought to have the benefit of all its instruments of usefulness, of all its talents and learning, industry and integrity, in order most safely and rapidly to advance its glory and its happiness. It is a misfortune to which we may be subjected, but which is always to be deplored, when any repulsive influence in the elements of society forces apart the homogeneous materials of capacity and patriotism, which, united, constitute the foundation of the safety of a State, as under all circumstances, they afford its most rich and beautiful ornaments.

During the term of JEFFERSON'S administration many new and important acts of legislation were adopted, and it may be said adopted under his auspices; for such was his personal popularity that his approbation was deemed the best sanction of the correctness of a proposition, and his disapprobation amounted almost to a veto. The policy of the government was in many respects essentially changed, and so distinct was the great outline of his views that the name of the Jeffersonian policy was inscribed on his plan. What his favorite measures were is known to all. There is not here room even to state them. That they prove him to have been, in the main, a most enlightened patriot, and that his splendid success shows that he was a most skilful leader will now be generally admitted. At the same time, it will be acknowledged by the candid that he sometimes erred. Indeed, when we consider, the novelty and peculiarity of our situation as to domestic and foreign concerns, our surprise will only arise from finding how penetrating was his foresight, how accurate were his calculations, how profound was his knowledge, and on the whole, how wise was the whole of the now nearly exploded theory which governed his political conduct. From his time our government has gradually declined towards the doctrine which depens and spreads before us, of constructive powers, in which the liberties of the people are, it is feared, at some time to be merged. He faithfully held us back from the precipice which overhangs that fearful gulf. He was a strict constitutionalist, and never sacrificed those professions most carefully exhibited in his first inaugural speech. How fortunate must he have considered himself to have lived in such a period of growth and bloom of his country's prosperity, and to have died ere the seared leaf show that the tree he had nurtured with such assiduous care was going to decay. His course has that testimonial in favor of his political integrity. Some of your readers might be better pleased with the exclamations of impassioned imagery than by a dry recitation of these principles, the presentment of which is the true portrait of JEFFERSON'S mind, but if I can attract the attention of the thinking, I will not try to kindle any light for the gaze of the inconsiderate. I will proceed to notice that period of our history, the most interesting of all as it relates to WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON, and I humbly conceive to this entire nation.

When that greatest of men, WASHINGTON, commenced his duties as President of the United States, he collected around him certainly the best Cabinet the nation then was or has since been able to afford. JEFFERSON was appointed Secretary of State, Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, Knox, Secretary of War, and Edmund Randolph, Attorney General. It was a constellation of genius, of which human nature might boast. I mean not to speak extravagantly and therefore add that when I thus notice this brilliant exhibition I have reference to principles, to purposes, and to effects, as well as to the native splendor of those near and mighty orbs of intellectual light. At the first session of Congress Hamilton was called on to report on the means of maintaining the public credit, and at the next session he produced a plan, which however faulty, entitled him to immortal honor. In connection with the great and thus far wise views of Hamilton, he afterwards offered the project of a national bank at the third session of Congress. Whether this was the starting post of that ground on which constructive powers have run against the express and those necessary to give effect to the express powers, historians and politicians may decide. It was not certainly far distant from that post, if not identically the same. Much discussion arose on the questions, among others, relating to banks, on the competency of the federal government to act on the subject; but the bill for establishing a National Bank was carried, in the House, by a majority of nineteen votes and of course became the subject of consideration before the Cabinet, in which the immortal JEFFERSON with Edmund Randolph voted against it. WASHINGTON in this situation of peculiar delicacy with an equally divided Cabinet, and Congress in favor of the bill, was in a condition from which it seems fair

to infer that his assent was the result of a moral necessity. Thus originated the system, which JEFFERSON always opposed of making our constitution—what you please—a system which makes all limitation of power amount to nothing.

It has been urged that JEFFERSON was not only an enemy to the navy but also to commerce. The impression resulted from a very natural perversion of his views. Prejudice offered first its garbled statements and its wild interpretation, and misapprehension seized on them as if they had been food and not shadows, reality and not fiction. It is an additional proof of the necessity of always keeping candor so near that it may interpose to save us when falsehood or malice shall assail our credulity. Collectively and individually we have an interest as deep in preventing a wanton injury to character, as in any other species of property, and we incur a share of guilt in abetting slander or permitting impunity to it, as much as we should in aiding a highwayman or giving shelter to a thief. A review of our State Papers will show that JEFFERSON fully appreciated the importance of our commerce. He was always interested to promote and defend it by liberal regulations at home, by fair, equal, and reciprocal arrangements with foreign governments, and especially by cherishing those pacific relations which are the soul of commerce and the source of a common welfare. This is but assertion, yet, relying, at present, on the fact that it cannot properly be contradicted, I will omit to cite the documents on which it rests, excepting one, formerly of much celebrity, although since apparently forgotten. As the readers of your Paper are new England men I select this document as more forcibly illustrative than any other. It is a report on the Fisheries and was made as early as 1791. The introductory statement exhibits profound research, and the condensation of a volume of history into a few of such simple and perspicuous sentences, as he always used. Although a Virginian he was not blind to the value of a commercial concern, which at the time of his report employed singly in the cod fishery five hundred and thirty nine of the vessels and thirty two hundred and eighty seven of the seamen of Massachusetts, and which furnished a product for the year of more than eight hundred thousand dollars, an amount, however much less than had before been annually derived. His statements and opinions as to the whole fishery may here be passed, as the importance of that branch of business has been much diminished by the increased use of vegetable oils and of the gas used for lights. It is saying enough to add that Nantucket and Marblehead could not have desired more than he was desirous to give, and the country could not properly go farther than he wished to carry it.

Among the political opinions of Mr. JEFFERSON was one of great importance to be decided on as to its correctness. There is no subject of more consequence to this country than that of the organization of the government, the executive, legislative, and judicial. The determining the measure of authority which shall belong to each, involves the adjustment of these checks and balances on which the security of freedom depends. It is certain that there is, as to the elective agents of the people, as much confidence, resulting from the presumption that, being responsible, they must have an interest in doing right; as from the fact that they do not in reality err; too often the possession of the power to try is considered equivalent to the regular administration of justice. This is, however, an affair only to be regulated by the public sentiment. Human wisdom could proceed no farther in forming a constitution of government to give the people the corrective for violation of confidence and abuse of trust.—So far JEFFERSON was, it is presumed, satisfied with our form of government. But it is evident that he thought the constitution of the judicial department as of such a nature as to threaten the future safety of liberty in this country. His views are no where stated, in regard to this interesting question, with that precision and fulness with which he treated almost every other topic. It is not probable that he saw or imagined authority vested in the judiciary, but that he took the alarm from what he considered a want of sufficient check against the abuse of power. JEFFERSON'S opinion seems to have been that the Judges of the United States Court hold their office virtually for life and not under a sufficient responsibility, for he considered the provision for impeachment as being but little more than nominal, to use his own expression, "not even a scare crow." "Let," said he, "the future appointments of Judges be for four or six years, and renewable by the President and Senate. This will bring their conduct, at regular periods, under revision and probation, and may keep them in equipoise between the general and special governments." While the opinion of Mr. JEFFERSON is worthy the highest consideration, while it is true that the theory of all constitutions is that every public functionary shall be fully responsible for the fulfillment of his duty, it is also to be considered that no embarrassment, from too much dependence, should control his freedom and honesty. The test is this, if Judges do not ably, impartially, diligently, and patiently exercise their functions, in a kind and obliging, but firm and dignified manner, the system is wrong which tolerates their ignorance, petulance, tyranny, faithlessness, or corruption. If they do, the fruit proves that the system is good. Probably in the United States and the special governments, laws are well administered; but there are occasional exceptions and when they exist they are great grievances; yet for this partial evil it might not be best to adopt so severe an application as Mr. JEFFERSON proposed. In England and in some of our States address by the legislature is the remedy for removing the terrible nuisance of a bad judge; but under our federal constitution even this slight and feeble provision is omitted.

As to JEFFERSON'S situation in reference to property I cannot accurately speak. He lived at Monticello, which is, I believe, within the town or village of Milton, in the State of Virginia, where he had an elegant and spacious mansion, exhibiting, in its various parts, the several orders of Grecian architecture, and containing a library, and philosophical and natural curiosities of immense value, with fine specimens also of statuary and painting. His plantation embraces about eleven thousand acres, of which about fifteen hundred are cleared, and worked by slaves, and about two hundred slaves. This was the state of facts a few years since, and, probably, at the time of his death. The library to which I refer, is of course not that, consisting of about six thousand volumes, which the government purchased

on its own terms, this instance, as in the late President's times rely on Providence, they will not seek for and exercise power to aid those it, not only fashioning them.

It has recently been poor. It has been barraged and his property in rem of a lottery. We of JEFFERSON and of our own fate not to say that, during his from the Roman war could only be the to the demoralizing ing land by a lottery enriched Rome but it and the spoils rather to have dignities unstained, uator in the base etc. To have so of life, would have countrymen: to heaviest harvest have been their friend to save him he was in want? him in old age from Legislature, to as JEFFERSON? A shame family.

I have regretted an act of condescension such a man, that freely; but I believe which JEFFERSON Mr. ADAMS, has as to the weights lodges, and altho his going to Ben temple of Fortune that he should her reputation co man's choice.

To do justice to it would be ne great events in history, which the history of the Union of Independence, the to the presidency. Th every kind show and their beaut while their erro That there would which, on cool cannot be doubt taste, science, approbation, un and wisdom o It is a singular rise to fame and the eminent man paying an imper cent to the re without climbing was no public tation from any cy but because I dition of the thou men harass, al most hear them, who do not, that able to run well had useful talen pernicious prat which wanted t its purposes. I labor and the ca compiled speech it was the stead cation of a pow with and bound against his will, would sometime his power, but planted, who v more a daily div more persevering systematic, he d directed them t no portion of cheerful and vi impair their fo although he had of intellect the had, yet time JEFFERSON'S derstood. We were our WAS ADAMS, and JEFFERSON there extreme prej tion. Politicia zans have been his merits. H no would be ty selfish demagog cian whose int the broadest vi corroded by no was none of the prejudice and to the system. his own sentin necessity of c him, and the as a patriot, and unblame

It has not been graphical sket per reflections the political cl not whether h week or noth lament that he who are so pa watch, with a dying, that the nouncing the last sig was moved, wh occasion. Wi of the honor dates I will m siderably ant tion, the Dec that of his re in which he de life was devot JEFFERSON early so far d tical knowle ber of the s which was fu Governor of having been appointed to



result of a  
the system,  
of making,  
—a system  
lower amount.

son was not  
also con-  
from a very  
Prejudice  
and its  
hension seiz-  
good and not  
It is an  
y of always  
y interposi-  
malice shall  
y and indi-  
deep in pre-  
acted, as to  
or we incur  
or permit-  
should in  
a will show  
the impor-  
always inter-  
regul-  
reciprocal  
ments, and  
pacific rela-  
commerce and  
This is but  
on the fact  
dicted, I will  
which it rests,  
color, col-  
ten. As the  
English men  
forcibly in  
a report on  
arly as 1791,  
bits profound  
of a volume  
ple and per-  
used. Al-  
blind to the  
which at the  
inly in the  
thirty nine of  
and eighty  
chussets, an  
the year of  
and dollars,  
then had be-  
his statements  
very may here  
of that branch  
nished by the  
s and of the  
ough to be-  
leaved could  
was desirous  
not properly  
arry it.

of Mr. J. J.  
ortance to  
There is no  
o this country  
of the three  
government,  
and judicial,  
of authority  
olves the ad-  
balances on  
lepende. It is  
ective agents  
ence, resulting  
ing responsible,  
doing right, as  
the power to  
to the regular  
is, however,  
by the public  
uld proceed  
non of govern-  
corrective for  
use of trust—  
resumed, sat-  
neat. But it is  
constitution of  
such a nature  
y of liberty in  
where started,  
question, with  
with which has  
pic. It is not  
magined such  
imate authority  
he took the  
use of power.  
have been that  
the Court held  
and not under a  
considered the  
being but little  
own expression,  
Let," said he,  
Judge be for-  
by the Pres-  
bring their con-  
der revision and  
em in equipol-  
special govern-  
of Mr. J. J.  
consideration,  
any of all consti-  
tutionary. Still  
fulfillment of the  
dered that the  
that no embas-  
endency, should  
e. The test im-  
partially, dis-  
their functions,  
and dignified,  
which tolerate  
yanny, faithless-  
y do, the front  
do. Probably in  
special govern-  
ntered; but there  
and when they  
ces; yet for this  
best to adopt  
JEFFERSON pro-  
the remedy for  
ance of a bad  
eral constitution  
corruption is omi-

on its own terms, at \$23,950, evincing, in this instance, as in the case of the late Gov. TOMPAINS, the illustrious LAFAYETTE, and the late President MONROE, that republicans are not ungrateful; that while they may sometimes rely on Providence to support the humble, they will not fail, from nice scruples, to seek for and exercise their constitutional power to aid those at least whose fame makes it, not only fashionable but honorable to receive them.

It has recently been said that JEFFERSON was poor. It has appeared that he was embarrassed and that he wished to exchange his property in real estate for cash, by means of a lottery. We owe not to the memory even of JEFFERSON any abandonment or concealment of our own principles. For one I hesitate not to say that in this particular he departed, during his state of age and infirmity, from the Roman virtue of his earlier life. It could only be the weakness of age which led to the demoralizing and beggarly plan of selling land by a lottery. Like Fabricius, who had enriched Rome by the triumphs he won for it and the spoils he had gained, he ought rather to have died in poverty, with his dignities unstained, than to have become a speculator in the base concern of the sale of tickets. To have soothed his declining years, by the provision of every comfort and luxury of life, would have been a pleasure to his countrymen: to have enriched him by the heaviest harvest of their munificence would have been their pride. Had he then no friend to save him from this fall and tell us he was in want? none who could have saved him in old age from tottering to the Virginia Legislature, to ask a lottery for THOMAS JEFFERSON? A shame rest on the heads of his family.

I have regretted so much to have seen such an act of condescension and humiliation, by such a man, that I have spoken perhaps too freely; but I believe the standard of republican virtue to be as fixed and true as that which JEFFERSON himself, like his successor, Mr. ADAMS, has sought to have established as to the weights and measures of physical bodies, and although I would not object to his going to Ben. Tyler to buy a prize at the temple of Fortune, yet I have been unwilling that he should have married the Priestess—her reputation could do no honor to an old man's choice.

To do justice to the character of JEFFERSON it would be necessary to review all those great events in which he has acted a conspicuous part, which would involve a review of the history of the United States, from the declaration of Independence, of which he was the author, to the time of his retirement from the presidency. The productions of his pen of every kind should be critically examined, and their beauties and excellences exhibited, while their errors should be freely exposed. That there would be much to admire, much, which, on cool reflection, must be approved, cannot be doubted, unless we doubt that taste, science, and philosophy deserve our approbation, unless we deny that patriotism and wisdom ought to be revered.

It is a singular fact, considering how men rise to fame and office in this country, that the eminent man, to whose merits we are paying an imperfect tribute, was able to ascend to the very highest peak of honors without climbing by the vulgar mode. He was no public talker. I use not this expression from any cynical contempt of eloquence, but because I detest that garrulous repetition of the thoughts of others, by which some men harass, almost to death, those who must hear them, in order to prove to those who do not, that they are sound in mind, and able to run well against time. JEFFERSON had useful talents and it needed no idle and pernicious prating to satisfy a community which wanted them that he could subserve its purposes. His was not the occasional labor and the casual effort which produced a compiled speech or a comment on one, but it was the steady, regular, industrious application of a powerful mind, which grappled with and bound the God of changeableness and deception, compelled him to utter truths against his will. He was not the man who would sometimes wrestle, to show his skill or his power, but he was the daily laborer who planted, who weeded, and who harvested with a daily diligence as true as the sun's and more persevering than his. Temperate and systematic, he held out long in his labors and directed them to the best results. He used no portion of his powers except in those cheerful and virtuous exercises which never impair their force or elasticity; and, hence, although he had absolutely done more work of intellect than almost any man we have had, yet time had not apparently, during eighty years, been able to act with any effect on the tough sinews which strong it.

JEFFERSON's character has not been understood. We have known who and what were our WASHINGTON, our HAMILTON, our ADAMS, and our MADISON, but against JEFFERSON there has only been opposed to an extreme prejudice a partial but just admiration. Politicians have known him, but partisans have been mistaken in their estimate of his merits. He was no Jacobin, no atheist, no would be tyrant, no narrow minded and selfish demagogue; he was a liberal politician whose mind expanded to the range of the broadest views, whose good feelings were corroded by no acid, in whose habit there was none of the black bile which grows from prejudice and which imparts a fatal disease to the system. Look to all his avowals of his own sentiments and wishes—look to the necessity of circumstances which acted on him, and the truth will appear and his fame as a patriot, by its light, will be seen fair and unblemished.

It has not been my purpose to draw a biographical sketch; but merely to put on paper reflections and statements which regard the political character of JEFFERSON. I care not whether he was born on one day of the week or another, and as to his death I only lament that he was removed so early. Those who are so particular as to stand with a stop watch, with a finger to the artery of the dying, that they may have the honor of announcing the second of time, in which the last sigh was breathed and the last pulse moved. Without therefore robbing them of the honor of furnishing all the requisite dates I will merely say that from a time considerably antecedent to his immortal production, the Declaration of Independence, to that of his retirement from the Presidency, in which he served eight years, JEFFERSON's life was devoted to his country.

JEFFERSON was bred a lawyer and was early so far distinguished in regard to his political knowledge that he was chosen a member of the second Congress from a State which was full of politicians. He was next Governor of that State for two years, and having been again elected to Congress was appointed to fill the place of Dr. FRANKLIN

as Minister Plenipotentiary in France where the attestation of Louis XVI. shows he conducted his mission most satisfactorily to him, and the undivided opinion of WASHINGTON and the country proves that he highly exalted his reputation at home. That hero of whom we all and always boast, yet never too much, urged him to become Secretary of foreign affairs, as the office was then generally called, by which I mean to be Secretary of State, to which JEFFERSON reluctantly consented, and continued in that to the close of the year '93 when he resigned it. He was next made Vice President, under ADAMS, and in all his offices he displayed a fidelity and ability which will add to the admiration of his friends the respect of those who were his enemies.

In private life he is represented as the centre of attraction, and the first object of respect and affection. His affability, his ease of manner, his unreserved frankness never failed to win the hearts, which his virtues and his general and profound knowledge commanded the reverence of all about him. No man in this country by his personal qualities ever obtained so large an amount of personal influence. He was the ornament of the private circle, the soul of his party, the servant of his country, and the friend of mankind; in the public productions of his pen profound and statesmanlike, in his familiar correspondence elegant and instructive, in his life, altogether, a useful example.

VOX POPULI.  
As the period of our annual elections is approaching, a few general observations may not now, perhaps, be ill timed, nor devoid of interest. In a free government, like ours, where sovereignty resides in the people, a due and proper exercise of the right of suffrage is, of all things, most important. Every citizen has a constitutional right to pursue his own true and substantial happiness; with this implied restriction however, that he is not to do it in a manner inconsistent with the rights of others, nor prejudicial to the good of society.

The nature of man and the social compact is such, that in order to promote our own happiness, it becomes necessary to consult the good of the whole; for the power of sympathy will not permit us to be at ease while our neighbors are in distress. Nature, therefore, as well as the laws of society, require, that in consulting our own we should also consult the good of the whole. A proper application of these maxims to the exercise of the right of suffrage in electing those who are to rule over us, is unquestionably of the highest importance to the people of a State.

As the object of legislation is the best interest of the whole, to effect that object, it seems necessary to elect those for Legislators, who are best calculated for the purpose. In private concerns we are seldom at a loss how to act. If a matter of labor, art or enterprise is to be performed, we uniformly employ the one endowed with the best accomplishments to execute it. Understanding to comprehend the subject, honesty in the faithful execution, and industry and perseverance of habit, that the work may be concluded in due season are, to us, the indispensable qualifications of the agents we employ.

In Republics, States, and smaller communities, it is not always easy to decide who is best qualified for a particular station. There are, sometimes, many who possess in good degree all the requisites desired, though not eminent in any particular. There are, at other times, many, who may be said to possess a particular talent in a high degree, but are extremely deficient in the general qualifications necessary. Genius is not always associated with industry; nor eloquence with good faith and moral character. In such cases, however, the rule of conduct is still so plain that it may not be very difficult usually, to determine the choice; it being a generally received maxim, that a good general character is better fitted for a statesman, than a distinguished one, eminent for one talent only and deficient in other respects.

Patriotism has, by this time, it is hoped, become so well understood, that the citizens of an enlightened State will not be deceived by any charms, which a term of so equivocal a character might have once possessed. Words and epithets, which, in times of high excitement, could carry away multitudes, cannot at this period of public calmness and serenity convey more than their true and natural import. In forming an estimation of the character of a public man, people now look beyond his mere professions, and judge his true worth by his habitual conduct and course in life. Patriots, indeed, as well as Christians are now judged by their fruits and not by their professions.

As we shall soon be called on again to elect Legislators for the State, and also a representative in the national legislature, our attention must be given to the manner in which we are to exercise the important right of suffrage. In selecting one to succeed our present worthy and deserving Chief Magistrate, it is presumed the electors will be well agreed in transferring our national Representative to the chair of the State. But this transition, though agreeable to the citizens of the State generally, and especially to those of our own county, may still be attended with some regret on the part of the latter; as it is apprehended there may not and probably cannot be the same unanimity in feeling and sentiment in selecting one to supply his place. To suppose this is certainly not intended in dispar-

agement of the many others respectable as they may be, indeed, for general qualifications; especially since they cannot claim the benefit of the experience of the late incumbent, united also with high attainments. If when the question comes fairly before the people, there should be many whose claims may be urged, and those claims too in some particulars respectable, yet if we will but meet the question with suitable feelings and motives, we may not find it, perhaps, of so difficult a decision as may at first possibly be imagined. As the best interest of the people of the whole district is the primary consideration, we must yield our individual prejudices and partialities to secure the greatest good; in which each individual, will of course, receive his share of the common benefit. Whoever therefore may be exhibited to the public; possessed of competent understanding, good faith, and practical habits of attention to business; will it be believed receive the approbation of that general portion of electors, who shall be influenced by motives of public utility, as well as a regard for their own rights and the respectability of the district of which they are members.

In selecting those, who are to represent us in the two branches of the State Legislature our feelings are apt to be more circumscribed. Particular interests, partialities for friends and favorites sometimes carry us beyond the boundary of legitimate discretion, and we lose sight of public interest and reputation. In times past it has been remarked that the higher branch of this department has not been generally filled by members possessed of that talent and public information which the place demands. If the remark be true, the reason why such should be the fact, cannot, perhaps, be readily assigned; unless, indeed, as has been sometimes said, that in selecting candidates for our Senate we have been influenced not so much by their positive good qualifications, as by their negative qualities; or in other words, that the candidate least known to the public and of whom nothing can be said directly against him stands the best chance of success. If such has been the state of things it is undoubtedly time that it should be changed. It is presumed there are in each senatorial district numbers sufficient to be found, if sought with suitable motives, whose learning and experience would give wisdom to their grey hairs, and who would dignify and adorn the station.

In filling the more numerous branch of our State Legislature corporate interests have generally produced the good effect of securing the election of those comparatively, at least, fitted for the office. If learning, wisdom and experience have not always been the qualifications of the incumbents, they have usually possessed those natural advantages, by which cunning and the art of management have, in a measure answered the place of higher attainments. Still, however, it is believed that the same general rules and principles should guide us in electing our State Representatives, that direct in the choice of more important officers. If a town or district have a particular object to effect, if that object be right and reasonable it is not certain that the member gifted only for intrigue and artifice is the better agent to employ. Qualifications of a higher cast, such as honor, good faith, plain dealing and a competent understanding might answer quite as good or a better purpose.

It has been the pride and glory of Republics, that the electors are free; and that bribery and corruption, which have in other governments overwhelmed influence; have but little sway in this country. The fundamental principles of our government are intelligence and virtue; and while these essential principles are strictly adhered to, the State can be in little or no apprehension of danger. But it is with States, sometimes, as with individuals: age, successive improvements and a series of good fortune are often calculated to lead them from those fundamental principles on which existence depends and a strict adherence to which only can secure prosperity. It will become necessary for us often to advert back to these first and essential principles of the nature of our government and its institutions; in order that the citizens preserve in purity the right, and the exercise of the right of suffrage; especially if we would transmit it to our children in the same purity and simplicity we received it from our fathers.

**Sullivan Bridge Lottery.**  
THE very POPULAR SCHEME of the SULLIVAN BRIDGE LOTTERY will be drawn in a few days.  
TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS are worth having these times;—and this Scheme offers to ADVENTURERS ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY THREE pretty handsome Prizes; and FOUR THOUSAND, each of which will more than pay the cost of a Ticket.  
Price—Wholes, \$3; Quarters, 75 cts.

**FOR SALE,**  
BY the subscriber, an elegant SWORD, EPEAULETTE, PLUME, BREAST-PLATE, and COCKADE.  
Also—KNAPSACK, BELT, and RIFLE.  
JONA. BEMIS, JR.  
Paris, July 26.

**A PROBATE COURT will be held at Waterford on Monday the 31st instant, and at Fryeburg on Tuesday the first day of August next.**

**OXFORD CONVENTION.**  
The Republicans of the County of Oxford are requested to meet in Convention at the Court House in Paris, on Tuesday the fifteenth day of August next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to designate two suitable persons to be supported as candidates for Senators at the ensuing election.

The Republicans of Oxford Congressional District are likewise requested to meet at the same time and place, to select a Candidate for Member of Congress for said district. It is particularly desirable that all the towns in the District, as well as those of the County, should send their Delegates—Each town will send as many Delegates as they sent to the Convention to form the Constitution of the State.

By order of the County Committee.  
July 18th, 1826.

Collector's Notice...GREENWOOD.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Non-Resident Proprietors and Owners of Land in the town of Greenwood, lying in the north part of said town, formerly known by the name of Raymond's Grant—and in the County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that they are taxed in the Bills committed to me the subscriber, Collector of said town, to collect for the years 1824 and 1825, in the respective sums following, viz:

Table.  
No. of Acres.  
No. of Ranges.  
Tax for 1824.  
S. T. and C.  
Tax for 1825.

8 1 100 53 00 0 90 1 92 2 82  
5 4 100 53 00 0 99 1 92 2 82  
11 4 50 20 00 0 34 0 96 1 86  
7 8 100 53 00 0 90 0 96 1 86  
2 5 100 53 00 0 90 1 92 2 82  
7 5 100 53 00 0 90 1 92 2 82  
3 5 80 45 00 0 76 1 60 2 36  
5 6 100 53 00 0 90 1 92 2 82  
7 6 100 53 00 0 90 1 92 2 82  
2 7 100 53 00 0 90 1 92 2 82  
6 8 100 53 00 0 90 1 92 2 82  
12 9 75 38 00 0 64 1 92 2 56  
13 9 66 33 00 0 56 1 28 1 84  
14 9 66 50 00 0 85 0 85

The following lots formerly taxed to Capt. Roger Merrill, in said Lot for the year 1824, 5 6 100 60 00 1 02 2 26 2 82  
Gld. Swan, 14 9 66 50 00 0 85 0 85  
1824, unkn'n

And unless said Taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me the subscriber, on or before TUESDAY the third day of OCTOBER, next, so much of said land as will discharge the same, will then be sold at Public Auction, at the Store of EXPORT CORNWELL, in said town of Greenwood, on said day, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

JOHN SMALL, Collector  
of Taxes in said town.  
Greenwood, June 12th, A. D. 1826. 105

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
OXFORD, ss.  
TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Vendue, on MONDAY the twenty-first day of AUGUST next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, in Andover Surplus; in said County;—all the Right in Equity of Redemption which JOSIAH JACKSON, of said Andover Surplus, has in and to a certain tract or parcel of Land situated in said Surplus, and being lot number sixteen in the seventh range of lots in said Surplus; and is the homestead Farm, which EZEKIEL BEAN now occupies which is Mortgaged to ASA FOSTER, of Newry, in said County, to secure the payment of a certain sum of money owing to the said Foster.

HEZEKIAH HUTCHINS, Jr.  
Dep. Sheriff.  
Rimford, July 11th, 1826. 107

**WOOL CARDING AND CLOTH DRESSING.**  
THE subscriber would respectfully inform the Public, that he has taken the FULLING MILL and CARDING MACHINES, owned by Col. H. R. PARSONS, at the South Village in Paris, where he intends carrying on CARDING WOOL & DRESSING CLOTH with neatness and despatch.

A liberal Credit will be given; and all kinds of Country Produce, Wool, or Woollen Cloths will be taken in payment, and upon as good terms as can be done in the country. He flatters himself that by the engagement of experienced workmen, and having followed the business himself for 9 years, he shall be entitled to a share of public patronage.

Also—Wants to purchase from One to Two Thousand Yards of FLANNEL CLOTH, made of common Wool, spun from 4 to 5 skeins to the pound, well made for Fulling—for which Cash will be paid.

DANIEL PARSONS.

**G. C. LYFORD,**  
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends in Paris and vicinity, that he now occupies a Store in Middle-street, near the BANK of PORTLAND, where he has for sale a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of

**EUROPEAN, INDIA & AMERICAN Goods.**  
—AMONG WHICH ARE—  
Blue, Black, Olive, Claret, Diab, & Mix'd Linen Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS.—Imitation BROADCLOTHS.—Blue, Black, Mix'd, and Fancy colored CASSIMERES.—Black LASTINGS.—Black & Drab DENMARK SATINS.—Black CIRCASSIANS.—LAFAYETTE STRIPES.—Striped JEANS.—Black Twilled BOMBAZETTS.—White JEANS and DRILLINGS.—CASSINETTS and SATINETTS, for Gentlemen's wear.—Valentia, Toilett, Marseilles and Black Silk VESTINGS.—3-4 & 5-4 London jet black BOMBAZINES.—Black & colored CANTON CRAPE.—Black & colored CRAPE DRESSES.—Grecian SILK DRESSES.—Black, colored & shaded Gros de Naples SILKS.—Striped and Plain Stripes.—Black & colored LEVANTINES.—Black LUSTRINGS and SARTNETTS.—Blue, Pink, and Straw FLORENCES.—Fancy Silk, Gauze, & Barage HANDKERCHIEFS.—Elegant BARRISTE SCARFS.—White and Crimson Raw Silk MANTLES, very low.—Valentia MANTLES and SHAWLS.—a great variety of BONNET RIBBONS.—Tuck'd and Plounc'd MUSLIN GOWN PATTERNS.—Plain and figured CAMBRIC MUSLINS.—Sewed MUSLINS.—Plain & figured Mull and Swiss MUSLINS.—Plain & figured Door MUSLINS.—Plain, corded, check'd & striped CAMBRICS.—LINEN CAMBRICS and

—ALSO—  
Brown and Bleach'd Common SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS.—Fine and Superfine Sea Island SHIRTINGS.—GINGHAMs, STRIPES and CHECKS.—30 Pieces BEDTICKINGS, from 17 cents to 37 1-2 cents per yard.—First Quality WARP YARNS.—Knitting & Sewing COTTONS, &c. &c.

—LIKEWISE—  
Received this week, One Case more Elegant BOLIVAR & GYFSEY

**LEGHORN BONNETS,**  
which, together with those before on hand, comprise the best assortment of LEGHORNS ever before offered in this town.

N. B.—As nearly all of the above Goods are very recently purchased and very many of them at Auction, they are offered at

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.  
PORTLAND, JUNE 22, 1825.

epistw 101



## THE BOWER.

GERTRUDE—BY MRS. HEMANS.

The Baron Von der Wart, accused, though it is believed unjustly, as an accomplice in the assassination of the Emperor Albert, was bound alive on the wheel, and attended by his wife Gertrude, throughout his last agonizing moments, with the most heroic fidelity. Her own sufferings, and those of her unfortunate husband are most affectingly described in a letter addressed to a female friend, and which was published some years ago at Harlem, in a book entitled "Gertrude Von der Wart, or Fidelity unto death."

Her hands were clasped, her dark eyes raised,  
The breeze threw back her hair;  
Up to the fearful wheel she gazed,  
All that she loved was there.  
The night was round her clear and cold,  
The holy Heaven above;  
Its pale stars watching to behold,  
The night of earthly love.

"And bid me not depart," she cried,  
"My Rudolph! say not so!  
This is no time to quit thy side,  
Peace, peace! I cannot go.  
Hath the world sought for me to fear,  
When death is on thy brow?  
'The world!—what means it?—MINE IS HERE!"

I will not leave thee now!  
I have been with thee in thine hour  
Of glory and of bliss,  
Doubt not its memory's living power  
To strengthen me through this!  
And thou, mine honored love and true,  
Bear on, bear nobly on!

We have the blessed Heaven in view,  
Whose rest shall soon be won."

And were not these high words to flow  
From Woman's breaking heart?  
Through all that night of bitterest woe  
She bore her lofty part.

But oh! with such a freezing eye,  
With such a curdling cheek—  
"Love, love! of mortal agony,  
Thou, only thou, shouldst speak!"

The winds rose high—but with them rose  
Her voice, that he might hear;  
Perchance that dark hour brought repose  
To happy bosoms near:

While she sat striving with despair,  
Beside his tortured form,  
And pouring her deep soul in prayer  
Forth on the rushing storm.

She wiped the death damps from his brow,  
With her pale hands and soft,  
Whose touch upon the lute chords low,  
Had still'd his heart so oft.

She spread her mantle o'er his breast,  
"She bathed his lips with dew,  
And on his cheek such kisses press'd,  
As Joy and Hope ne'er knew.

... lovely are ye, Love and Faith,  
Endearing to the last!  
She had her meed—one smile in death—  
And his worn spirit pass'd.

While even as o'er a martyr's grave,  
She knelt on that sad spot,  
And weeping, bless'd the God who gave  
Strength to forsake it not!

## THE OLIO.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

THE IDLE MAN.....NO. II.

"Of all the days, that I have seen,  
"There's none I like, like one day;  
"And that's the day, that comes between  
"A Saturday and Monday."

In adopting the foregoing lines as the motto of a serious paper, I desire not to give umbrage to the most pious and devotional mind, but only call to my aid the language of a flippant poet, who seems to have hit upon an idea, which is associated with the best feelings of our natures.

Who is not interested in the Sabbath and its ordinances? It is emphatically a day of rest; a day, not for which all other days are made, but a day made for all other days, refreshing and cheering us for the duties of the week. I deem it a blessing, and not a curse, that requires man to eat bread by the sweat of his brow; it is indeed a *Divine promise*, that those, who seek bread, shall find it, and that industry shall not fail of its reward. While, therefore, we diligently toil through the week, acquiring not only bread, but a zest for its enjoyment, rest becomes suitable and salutary to our natures. The powers of the human frame, could not endure unremitted labor. The arm grows weary, that is constantly extended; the hand, which knows no respite, refuses its service; the eye becomes tired with seeing and the ear with hearing. How grateful then the rest of the Sabbath!

Nor is the Sabbath a rest from labor only. It is a rest from human passions, a truce among the contending elements of the moral world. On this day, it is, that ambition composes her wings, avice relaxes her iron features, envy forgets her employment; our enemies are asleep, and all the corroding cares of life are hushed to repose. Who has not felt the sublimity of such a rest? Who has not felt the glow of gratitude for the tranquillity of his own bosom, the happiness of his domestic circle, and the peace of the world? as though he who once said to the waves and the tempest, "peace, be still," had arisen again by the institution of the Sabbath and said to the waves and the tempest of human passion, "peace, be still—and there was a great calm."

But the Sabbath is not only a day of rest, it is a day of devotion. Man is by nature devotional. His very wants and his weakness teach him his dependence on a Supreme Being, whose existence reason alone abundantly demonstrates. All nations ancient and modern, savage and civilized, acknowledge this great truth and pay their varied adorations to the "GREAT FIRST CAUSE." To us, who have the light of revelation together with the aid of enlightened reason, the

existence of God is most manifest. Open but the eye, and this truth flashes upon the mind, whether we direct a glance at the Heavens over our head, or the earth beneath our feet. Nay, select but a single leaf from the green attire of the forest, or a single blade of grass from the rich carpet of nature, it exhibits evidences of design, which reason and sound philosophy can consider only as emanations of infinite wisdom, goodness, and power.

Surrounded then on every side by objects that bear the impress of Deity, refreshing and recreating the various corporeal and mental powers and silencing the importunity of week-day passions in the calm repose of the Lord's day, we seem to breathe a purer air; the Heavens glow with brighter lustre; the earth rejoices in the goodness of God; and our hearts expand in gratitude to Him, and in good will to our fellow men.

I leave to able pens to portray the sublime pleasures awakened by the Sacred Song and the holy devotions of the house of God. But in view of them, we cannot but see how admirably they are adapted to the nature and condition of man. Truly "the Sabbath was made for man," and why should it not be his delight?

[From the Boston Monthly Magazine.]

## CONFESSIONS

### COUNTRY SCHOOLMASTER.

At the close of the year 1825, my diabolical destiny sent me to H—, a village on the sea-coast of a New-England State, inhabited by certain amphibious bipeds, who call themselves farmer-fishermen. Here I had contracted to spend eight wintry weeks in cultivating whatever of intellect there might be in forty-five children (if they can claim the name) of both sexes. Fool that I was—as if the "young idea" could shoot in winter more than any other weed, and that too in a soil of the consistency of granite. But a few days of fruitless flogging prompted me to spare my own feelings—the only ones affected by that exercise—and to employ my feeble in ruling the writing books instead of the scholars; and I did desist soon after, upon discovering that my merits as instructor were estimated by my clemency to the pupils—that is to say, my popularity with the children, and, which is a natural consequence in H—, with their parents, was in the inverse ratio of flagellations dispensed. One great point was already gained; but another of equal magnitude, though in a cheering state of progression, remained to be fully accomplished: namely, to render myself agreeable as a member of the family where I happened to board. This is no less essential to complete success, than to spare the rod and spoil the child. In justice to myself, however, it should here be remarked, that I am free from the guilt of fulfilling the latter half of Solomon's maxim; for the children were all spoiled to my hand. The second important qualification of a country preceptor is, that he be able to demolish any given quantity of provisions. This is indispensable. Our country people never starve the master, though I admit, with the most cheerful alacrity, that they may sometimes stuff him to death. Among them, no abstemious man can be a favorite. Whoever asserts the contrary, either wilfully misrepresents, or is deplorably ignorant. The maw of Ichabod Crane, that pink of pedagogues, we are told, possessed "the diluting powers of an Ananias," and the consequence was, that he ate himself into the good graces of all in Sleepy Hollow. In like manner, no teacher can be popular in H—, if he have not the appetite of a shark. The agent's house at which I tarried night and morning, was a mile and a half distant from the anatomy of a building where my pupils daily assembled to shiver—not with terror, but with cold—for all the birch consumed in school, was consumed by the fire, and I have the satisfaction to know, that, as it was never employed to produce heat by impulse, so it never yielded any at a sensible distance. But, a mile and a half was too far to travel for a dinner. I was therefore kindly permitted to dine at Mrs. Dunning's, in the vicinity of the school house. The first forenoon was spent in an idle attempt to learn forty-five children, I would say, barbarous names, compared with which, the names of Oliver Cromwell's jury dwindle into absolute property. At twelve o'clock, I retreated to Mrs. Dunning's, where a hearty welcome awaited me. Dinner shortly appeared—but as this is the meal, that in a week's time, had well nigh sunk me to the grave, it merits a particular description. It will be sufficient to enumerate the articles spread before me on the first occasion, for I can say to the reader "ex uno disce omnes"—which is, being interpreted, there was no variation during twenty-eight days. First, came an unknown quantity of tea, contained in a coffee-pot that might have served for a moderate sized light house. Secondly, a plate of what Mrs. Dunning, with apparent sincerity, called sliced pork; but what I suspected, from its color and tenacity, to be gum-elastic. This was followed by a quart bowl of real pork in a state of fusion. Some one had previously told me, by way of encouragement, that all school-masters lived upon the fat of the land. Alas! the ambiguity of language—lill now I had never understood this expression. On one corner of the table stood an article that would have staggered Helioagabalus; namely, a comical turret of dough nuts. This detestable excellent, the pride of our country dames, sometimes resembles one of your inextinguishable soup dumplings; at others, it appears to be a kind of mongrel pancake. The opposite corner was defended by a turret of similar shape, and nearly as formidable, consisting of minced dum-fish. A plate of brown bread, an irregular mass of junk beef, an apple pie resembling the top of an overgrown toad stool, a bowl of corrupt potatoes in violent perspiration, and a batter pudding of cylindrical shape, livid complexion, and the most appalling specific gravity, completed the dinner. It is difficult to find a simile for this pudding—the reader may obtain a faint idea of its appearance and constitution, by inspecting a leaden clock weight. I sat down with the stubborn resolution of eating till the family were satisfied—a sure but terrible path to popularity. "Come, Master," said Mrs. Dunning, "reach to and help yourself—when you are amongst poor folks, you must put up

with poor folks' fare." I strove to alleviate the good woman's anxiety, by word and deed. I seized a potato, squashed it upon my plate, and gazed in silent agony on the four spoonfuls of liquid pork generously poured upon it under the name of gravy. A reputation and twenty-eight dollars being at stake, it would have been rashness in me to refuse the half pound of minced fish, four cups of tea, ninety degrees of apple pie, and eleven dough nuts, which were thrust upon me with distressing kindness. It is said that the North Carolina militia, when commanded to fire, shut their eyes, banish thought, and pull trigger. A feeling somewhat similar, prompted me to close mine as each mouthful was conveyed to its predestined place, and my jaws labored mechanically, like any other grist-mill.

By dint of these conclusive efforts, all the articles just mentioned were soon made to disappear; and now, thought I, I have made a deep impression in my favor. Delusive idea! as evanescent as the provender that vanished before the knife and fork of Mrs. Dunning's son, a promising young Vulcan, whose operations I was watching with a jealous eye—and my heart sank within me at the comparative insignificance of my own exploits. The despondence created by this scene was heightened by an exclamation from Mrs. Dunning; "Ah! Master, you won't make out a dinner. I am afraid you don't like our fare." At that instant I wished myself an Esquimaux or an ostrich. As it was, I made one more effort and devoured two more dough nuts; but here a symptom of strangling rendered me stiff-necked against all further solicitations. I had realized and could demonstrate an absolute plenum. I pass over the difficulty of walking two rods to the school house, and merely remark, that had I gone to the agent's for dinner, my pupils would have gained half a holiday. Let me stop a moment to remind the reader that this narrative is not written for applause—that sympathy is not expected—that a smile would be an insult, for, to me it is a memento of anything but the ludicrous. He may bear in mind, also, that I have disclaimed exaggeration, and professed to be the advocate of truth. These reflections will enable him to meet without a sneer, the solemn assurance that, in six successive days, I devoured seventeen meals of equal magnitude with the one described. Nor can my sacrifices be fairly censured as extravagant. For although the demon of popularity may be conciliated at dinner, yet his favor is easily lost at supper or breakfast. His votaries must be consistent in their piety. From an imperfect register of these offerings, it appears that, among other articles, I consumed during the first week, six pounds of minced fish, two gallons of tea, a pint and a half of melted pork, a cubic foot of solid ditto, five apple pies, and one hundred and nineteen dough nuts.

On Saturday morning, three of the agent's hogs followed me to school. I thought of the pork I had eaten, and ever and anon cast a timid glance at the swine. "Their tameness was shocking to me." But it shortly ceased to be so; for after this, they followed me with canine regularity, and without any inclination to be witty, I regarded them merely as intolerable bores. A week had now elapsed, and not only found me in existence, but also brought along with it a pleasure I had long been a stranger to—that was the benefit of eating. My popularity was unparalleled, and built upon a foundation too solid for premature decay. Well has a modern writer contended that the stomach is the seat of the soul. It is an ingenious and plausible doctrine, and not without its advocates; for in H—, at least, they estimate a man's intellects by the capacity of his bread basket. The whole district rang with my praises. "The Master," said they, "is a fine accommodating man—he isn't a mite particular about his vittles." So much accomplished in a single week would have puffed up any body, and meekness herself might have pardoned the innocent strut that conveyed me to the neighboring village of B—, on Saturday afternoon. An acquaintance met me in the street—was struck with my altered appearance, and expressed much sarcastic regret to find that I had fallen into consumptive habits. Taunts and jeers, however, affected me not. An honest pride supported me. But pride must have a fall, and the fall of mine was a heavy one. During that memorable Saturday night, fancy, in the shape of the incubus, caused me to execute a sonnet, the like of which was never performed but once, and then it was done by Lucifer. The tumble, however, being only a part of my involuntary freaks and sufferings on the night aforesaid, I shall take the liberty to narrate them in order and at large. As for the reader, be he ever so sleepy, the night mare shall keep him awake while we are in company—but if he has not the patience to read a description of it, I heartily wish him the reality, and leave him to his slumbers. At nine o'clock I found myself in bed, and a few minutes after, in the desert of Zaharah—for the night mare is an excellent traveller. Notwithstanding the short period of time occupied in passing the Atlantic, my sides ached horribly. I was no less jaded than if the journey had been performed on a trip-hammer. I strained my eyes in vain to find a place of shelter. There was nothing to be seen but a circular plain of reddish sand, bounded by the horizon. Suddenly the heavens assumed a tempestuous aspect; but I hailed this symptom of rain water with ecstasy, for hitherto a burning sun had consumed the outward man, and a burning thirst the inward. Oh! how I longed for one of those well saturated clouds, that seemed to withhold their moisture on purpose to tantalize me. In ten minutes I could have made a dry sponge of the whole atmosphere. My contemplation of the skies was all at once interrupted by the most frightful grunts, proceeding from myriads of swine who encompassed me round about in concentric circles, and gnashed their tusks in vengeance. They were apparently broiled by the sun, and destitute of bristles. The latter of these misfortunes they suffered in common with myself, for terror had made me shed all my hair. Yes—I was attacked, literally by a legion of live pork. The horrid circle contracted rapidly around me. Flight, in any sense of the word, was impossible. In this agonizing moment the clouds opened and discharged a tremendous shower of—dough nuts. Henceforth let no melancholic victim of ennui, complain of feeling blue, till he has felt the "pelting of the pitiless storm." Every nut seemed to strike like the ball of a nine-pounder. I was reduced to pite in a twinkling. In a short time the clouds began to slacken fire, when I ventured to raise my head, which had been pummeled into the sand, and take a peep at the horizon. But, O! horror of horrors, the circle of hogs remained unbroken. They had stopped but a

moment to riot on the manna which had fallen to invigorate them, and to seal my fate. I watched them awhile, without the power of motion. They soon prepared for another onset, and I was quietly resigning myself to destiny, when my natural gravitating powers were suddenly suspended. For me this world had lost its attraction. I fell into the air, rent asunder the dense canopy of dough nuts, tumbled head over heels through space, and landed flat upon my back on the broad side of Saturn's belt. The planet, which to my inexpressible dismay, I now found to be an immense batter pudding, of thousands of miles in diameter, was jostled out of its orbit—instantly rolled over my carcass, and left it a slay-jack. The crash awoke me. I was lying on my back, with my pillow on my face. After looking out of the window to assure myself that the universe was in good order, I crawled again to bed; and there awaited the dawn of day in a state between sleeping and waking—a state from which I sincerely hope, the complaisant reader is exempt.

The trite joke of nine tails making a man, is said to have originated from the following anecdote:—A very worthy tailor having failed, nine of his neighbors, of the same trade, subscribed to set him up again, and thus made a man of him.

## STEEL SPRING SADDLES.



WILLIAM BRAGG,

WOULD inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself on

Bethel Hill, in the

Saddlery & Harness-Making Business,

where he will accommodate Customers as promptly and as cheap with the various articles which he manufactures, as they can be obtained elsewhere in the country, and which shall be made of good materials, and faithfully wrought—and that he constantly keeps on hand for sale

Gentlemen's Steel Spring Saddles; Common Saddles; Harnesses; Bridles & Halters; Martingales; Palisades; Breast Girths; Holsters; Cartouch Boxes, with red & black Belts—and Trunks, of different forms and sizes.

Bethel, July 3, 1826. \*106

## LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale LANDS, of excellent quality in the townships of Letter B, and Letter C, in the County of Oxford. Through Letter B, the road passes, which is known as the Coos Road. In this township there is a good Sawmill and a good Gristmill. The land is of superior quality—and will be sold to actual settlers on reasonable terms. Through Letter C, a road was granted the last Session, and will immediately offer to settlers a great accommodation in their access to the township; and in future, a sure convenience in the transport of their produce.

Through both of these townships new roads are to be made this fall, and purchasers of land will have a good opportunity of paying for the same in contracts for a part or the whole of these roads.

The subscriber would further suggest that purchasers of 500 acres, in lots which shall be of average quality of the land, may be selected in either of these townships, on very moderate terms.—And should purchasers sufficient offer to contract for the making of these roads, the subscriber if applied to, will be ready to enter into the necessary contracts. For information of the quality of the lands and terms of settlement, application is to be to SYLVANUS POOR, Esq. of Andover; and for sales of 500 acre lots, or larger quantity, and for the contracts for the roads, please apply to JOHN MERRICK, Esq. or the subscriber at Hallowell.

CHARLES VAUGHAN, 6w 103 4th July, 1826.

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform and invite his Customers and the public, that he still calculates to carry on the Cloth Dressing Business at his former Stand, at Biscoe's Falls, so called—and has engaged Samuel Stowell as a workman, whom he has employed for two years past, and is well known amongst his customers to be one of the best Clothiers in the country. He therefore calculates to dress Cloth as cheap as any one in the State—and he warrants to give as good satisfaction.—All damages fully paid.

Business will be despatched at a short notice as possible. ALDEN FULLER, Paris, July 5, 1826. 103

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber, about to alter his line of business, requests all those who are indebted to him, either by Note or Account, to make immediate payment, as he is determined to collect what is due him without delay. HENRY R. PARSONS, Paris, June 15, 1826. 6w 102

List of Letters remaining in the Post-Office at Paris, July 1st, 1826.

William Cotton—Isaac Cummings—Timothy Chase—Levi Closson—Ebenezer Daniels—Eleanor Umhau—Elphaleth Davis—James Deering—Elijah Foilly—Richard W. Houghton—John G. Hawkes—Carl W. Hawke—Abijah Hall, 2—Eliza Knight—Joseph Lindsey—Daniel Pond—Joseph Penley—Sally P. Peterson—Henry R. Parsons—Simon Perkins—Simon Pond—Nathaniel Russell—Stephen Robinson—Joel Robinson, 2—Daniel Kicker—William Ryerson—Mary Stevens—William C. Witham.

RUSSELL HUBBARD, Postmaster.

WANTED TO PURCHASE a few pounds of LIVE GEISE FEATHERS. ASA BARTON.

## SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

Oxford, st. PURSUANT to Warrants from ELLIOT THOMAS, Esq. Treasurer of the State of Maine, to me directed against the following townships of unimproved Land, situated in the County of Oxford, for the following State Tax, for the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-five, viz:

Township No. 2, Second Range, \$ 87.  
" No. 2, Third " 5.1.  
" No. 4, fourth " 5.97  
" No. 8, letter A, 7.26

I hereby give notice that unless said Taxes and all intervening charges are previously paid, so much of the Townships of Land will be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House in Paris, on MONDAY the thirty-first day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as will be necessary to pay the same respectively.

WM. C. WHITNEY, Sheriff of Oxford County.

Hebron, June 12, A. D. 1826. 6w 102

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

Oxford, st. TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Auction, on SATURDAY the fifth day of August next, at two o'clock P. M. at the Store of Moses MERRILL, Jr. in Hebron, all the right, claim, and title which ISAAC COOMBS, of said Hebron, has to redeem the Real Estate which the said Coombs now occupies, and on a part of which he now lives—and all the Real Estate which the said Coombs conveyed to Nathaniel Dany, Luther Dany, and Levi Cutter, all of Portland, by his Deed of Mortgage, dated October 3d, 1825, and recorded in the Register of Deeds, in and for the County aforesaid—Book 25, Page 507, 508, 509, reference to which being had.

ISAIAH WHITTEMORE, Deputy Sheriff.

Hebron, July 6, 1826. 106

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

Oxford, st. July 12th, 1826. TAKEN on Execution and to be sold at Public Auction on Friday the eleventh day of August next, at two of the clock in the afternoon, at the Dwelling-house of JONAS GAMMON, in Hartford, in said County, all the Right in Equity which JOHN GAMMON, of Hartford, Yeoman, has in and to the Farm on which he now lives, in Hartford aforesaid.

HASTINGS STRICKLAND, Jr. Dep. Sheriff.

## Commissioners' Notice.

WE the subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the Claims of the several creditors to the Estate of LEVI BEARCE, Jr. late of Hebron, in said County, Yeoman, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that six months from the thirtieth day of June instant, are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their Claims; and that we shall attend that service at the Dwelling-house of JAMES USHMAN, in said Hebron, on the first MONDAY of August, October, and November, from one to five o'clock, in the afternoon of each day.

JAMES DONHAM, EBENEZER DONHAM. 9105 Hebron, June 27, 1826.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE—Mexico. NOTICE is hereby given to the Non-Resident Proprietors and Owners of the following lots of Land in the town of Mexico, in the County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that they are taxed in a Bill committed to me to collect for the year 1825 and also deficiency of Highway Taxes for the year 1824, as follows:

Name.	Range.	No. Loc.	No. Acres.	Value.	Tax.	Deficiency.
Trask,	1	1	100	500	3.40	
Virgin,	2	17	2	30	.20	
Trask,	3	5	60	100	.63	
Trask,	3	4	50	100	.63	
Holman,	4	19	40	160	1.08	
Holman,	4	18	100	300	2.04	
Goff,	5	9	100	200	1.36	
Trask,	6	100	200	1.36		
Holman,	5	8	200	1.36		
Unknown,	5	19	100	360	2.04	
Holman,	10	100	200	1.36		
Holman,	8	100	200	1.36		
Hix,	7	100	200	1.36		
Pierce,	6	17	100	200	1.36	
Holman,	13	100	200	1.36		
Hix,	12	199	200	1.36		
Hix,	8	100	200	1.36		
Holman,	7	19	100	200	1.36	
Trask,	12	100	200	1.36		
Unknown,	10	100	200	1.36		
Unknown,	9	100	200	1.36		
Unknown,	7	50	100	1.36		
Holman,	8	19	100	200	1.36	
Holman,	18	100	200	1.36		
Holman,	16	100	200	1.36		
Hayward,	14	100	200	1.36		
Unknown,	11	100	200	1.36		
"	3	11	100	130	1.07	
"	5	11	100	10	1.20	
"	7	10	100	70	1.05	
"	12	100	70	1.05		
"	8	11	100	75	1.13	
Hayward,	14	100	75	1.13		
Unknown,	9	100	75	1.13		
"	17	100	95	1.43		
"	5	14	100	160	2.40	

Unless said Taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me the subscriber, on or before SATURDAY the twenty-first day of OCTOBER next, so much of said land as will satisfy the same, will then be sold at Public Auction, at the dwelling-house of NATHANIEL GRAYES, in Mexico aforesaid, at ten of the clock in the forenoon of said day.

JOHN M. EUSTIS, Collector of Taxes for the town of Mexico, for the year 1825.

Mexico, July 4, 1826. 106

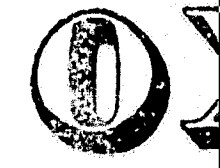
## The Observer

Is published every Thursday morning, by ASA BARTON.

(FOR THE PROPRIETORS.) at \$2.00 per annum, subject to a deduction of 12 1/2 per cent. to all who pay each within three months from the date of their subscription.

ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted three weeks at one dollar per square—less than a square, seventy-five cents. Legal Notices at the usual price.

No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, but at the option of the publisher.



VOL. III.]

THE R

LIFE

The dearest thing  
sable pall conv  
youth, the beau  
worthy. The s  
the breeze as it  
quies which are  
strikes on the ea  
ominous and wan

There is son  
structive in the  
which we devote  
when we say, "o  
our dead." Th  
bestow upon the  
gladdened us wit  
ny of mourners  
assembled on the  
sion; the address  
the lips of the di

Being who is sec  
lence and sorrow  
for a time on ear  
fate to follow the  
sion as it slow  
last earthly tene  
struck from the  
now comes upon t  
the falling of the  
and amiable—the  
of the silent cong  
dened feelings v  
to our pillow, and  
to be filled, whic  
little rank of the  
furnish a moral  
be resisted, and  
the future, beyo  
bored essay or  
can produce. W  
to that which is  
years. When th  
shall spring from  
bosom now beat  
approach, and h  
sob at our afflicti  
that we now lo  
delight shall be  
skeleton within a

Change the di  
are to become the  
formation. The  
infancy, the lake  
silvery moon, the  
friends of our yo  
pillow, all, all th  
tion and of life a  
indistinct; pass  
expire, sense af  
oblivion will sil  
of perception or d  
us, we must beco  
and finally die, n  
will be repeated.  
The world will  
nute space we ha  
ten, and other g  
lively over the l  
within which we  
ing back to our p  
Often it is the  
but indulge in t  
soul is severed fr  
in spirit revisit  
life were dear to  
look from some h  
waters, and gaze  
she booms over  
evening sky—the  
the fortunes of  
meet them again  
shall have throu  
tality, and be res  
ascend to higher  
this earth shall b  
the sportive trick  
should give place  
of revelation. T  
linger round the  
dear to us upon  
sciences tell us t  
in a parsimonious  
and perceptions  
closely to disem  
present spirit of  
emphatically to s  
order, that we u  
the combat. His  
us, and the small  
us before we sha  
in an unknown cl  
panoply should b

I come at the  
the star of love  
azure heavens—  
of the moon fall  
grove below—at  
the meditative l  
midnight season:  
and all is silent  
Whip-poor-will  
Jeer's more cheer  
from the neigh  
with rapture on t  
his golden beam  
the wood-crown  
delight to the m

MEL  
I come at the  
the star of love  
azure heavens—  
of the moon fall  
grove below—at  
the meditative l  
midnight season:  
and all is silent  
Whip-poor-will  
Jeer's more cheer  
from the neigh  
with rapture on t  
his golden beam  
the wood-crown  
delight to the m

MEL  
I come at the  
the star of love  
azure heavens—  
of the moon fall  
grove below—at  
the meditative l  
midnight season:  
and all is silent  
Whip-poor-will  
Jeer's more cheer  
from the neigh  
with rapture on t  
his golden beam  
the wood-crown  
delight to the m

</